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was introduced at the assembling of the first Congress, then recognized by a preamble to a law passed on the 7th of August, 1785, which preamble is in the following words:

Whereas, It is early that the Ordinance of the United States Congress assembled, for the government of the territory northwest of the River Ohio, may continue to have full effect, it is enacted that certain provisions should be made, so as to adapt the same to the present Constitution of the United States; therefore be it enacted, &c.

Now, all this was not yet acquiesced in and submitted to, without a murmur or complaint, but notwithstanding that, we were living on conditions of

men, for the purpose of stirring up commotion, revolution, and denunciation, that they may revive the African slave-trade—the African slave-trade without the Union!—rather than the Union without the African slave-trade, and they are impelled to it by the most unreluctant of all considerations. They are not impelled and are prepared, not only to destroy the Government, but to sell their liberty, and the hopes of their children, and gold, for the purpose of introducing millions of slaves from the coast of Africa, into their cotton lands, in order that they may make cotton to sell at 12 cents a pound, to put into their breeches pockets. They do

Virginia can no more prevent the dissolution of this Union than Lincoln's election. But she can prevent that election. She can prevent it by joining with the free States to elect a President who will be powerful to prevent civil war, with all its attendant horrors. Any one of the Southern States can, and some of them will. I believe the whole country, North as well as South, in the larger measure, is in favor of preventing civil war, and desiring only a peaceful and a speedy settlement of the question of slavery. I believe by a majority of her people, *despite upon resistance*, with a large minority may desire to postpone resistance for the "present act."

A political system that does not provide for a peaceable and authoritative termination of existing controversies would not be a government of laws. The object and end of a government being the subsistence of law and scales for an uncertainty, contention, and violence. \* \* \* In the event of failure of every constitutional resort, and an accumulation of misapprehensions and abuses, rendering positive obedience and non-resistance a greater evil than resistance and revolution, every citizen has the resort, the last of all—an appeal from the canons of the constitution to the constitutional compact to the original source of the law of the land. \* \* \* The rights of all governments, whether constituted, confederated, or

never heard one of these gentlemen quote correctly what feature of the Constitution yet. Whether they omit it from ignorance or design, it is not for me to say. I hardly mean to mislead the public mind, I certainly do not account for it why it is they do not quote so rightly. The article reads:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved respectively to the States or to the people."

Now, I have just read another clause of the Constitution, which shows you rather clearly the position, which shows you what is prohibited to the States, and what is prohibited to the States? It is that what you shall do nothing by State law or constitution.